7: Janlekha X-4,5 (1948-1953)1956 AO7 Central Thai AO7
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Other Food Production

235 433 Other food products which are produced in a considerable amount in Bangchan include chicken eggs, duck eggs, and fish. To a lesser extent, fruit and vegetables are also produced locally.

Practically every family in Bangchan raises chickens, and half raise ducks. In April, 1949, the author conducted a poultry survey covering 46 families whose homes were on the banks of Bangchan Canals. Of these, 45 families were found to be raising chickens and 23 families raising ducks.

Of 45 families raising chickens, 38 families from which data were available reported rates of egg production showing that for these families 53,750 eggs were produced annually from 376 laying hens, averaging 143 eggs per hen. [146] Of 31 families who gave information about sales, five con- [438] sumed all 2,260 chicken eggs produced; the other 26 families sold 31,040 eggs and consumed 5,590. The proportion of consumption to sale was thus 7,850 to 31,040 or approximately one to four.

There were 393 laying hens in the yards of 45 families, averaging 8.6 hens per family. Chicken egg production [434] was estimated at 1,230 per family. Assuming that four-fifths of these were sold at three for one baht, which was the local price in 1949, average cash income for these families from sale of chicken eggs was estimated at 326 baht annually. [435] With a higher price in 1953 of fifty satang a piece, the estimated income from sale of chicken eggs rose to 492 baht per family.

*243 of village production and surplus of paddy (Table 16) there
433 were no comparable basis for our estimate of the other crops.
*128 Our estimates of these other crops should therefore be considered as crude estimates.

433 Tables 16 and 17 show that in 1953 Bangchan had
438 surpluses of 104,756 tang of paddy, 293,232 chicken eggs,
435 and 67,050 duck eggs, and a deficit of 4,945 kilograms of fish. Using the 1953 farm prices of 9 baht per tang of paddy, 0.40 baht per chicken egg, 0.50 baht per duck egg, and 5 baht per kilogram of fish, village exports may be estimated at 942,804 baht for paddy, 146,616 baht for chicken eggs, and 33,525 baht for duck eggs, and village import of fish may be estimated at 24,725 baht.

*243 Land Tenure

311 Table 18 shows that Bangchan residents owned an aggre-
423 gate area of 4,315 rai. Since their combined area planted
427 to rice was 6,722 rai, the balance of 2,407 rai had to be provided by absentee landowners. In fact an area larger than 2,407 rai had to be rented in because part of the area owned by local residents had to be used as homelots. Actually, the net area rented in was 2,438 rai (total area rented in of 3,641 rai minus total area of 1,203 rai rented out). It is not to be expected, however, that this extra area of 31 rai (an excess of 2,438 over 2,407 rai) is enough to ac-
*128 commodate the 298 homelots in the village. Inaccuracies might have arisen in cases of joint ownership of certain

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438 511 On the other hand, there are scores of items that have to be bought for daily consumption. These are: [262] [263] [273] [276] [372] [515] (a) Food -- fish, fish sauce, shrimp paste, meat, coconut, onions, garlic, dried chili, curry essence, limes, tamarind, palm sugar, white sugar, salt, and cookies: (b) Stimulant -- dried areca, betel, lime, tobacco, tobacco binder, and liquor; (c) Clothing; (d) Medicine; (e) Soap; (f) Fuel -- Kerosine, matches, charcoal, and fire wood. The list includes only standard items appearing on our check list. Actually, there are more of such items as coffee, tea, lemonade, coca-cola, and pepsi-cola. Articles that are bought [128] [272] but do not appear on the check list for ordinary household expenses for certain technical reasons which will be discussed in the section on consumption later in this chapter are building materials, machinery, farm equipment, furniture and household utensils.

000 The Operator's Remuneration and Measures of Success

From almost the beginning of the study of farm management in the United States, much effort has been given to measuring the success of farming businesses, or of farm-family undertakings or enterprises, and then of correlating various factors with these, such as size of business, yields per acre or per animal, or work-efficiency measured perhaps as crop acres per man or per horse or per tractor, with a view to discovering some general farm management principles or rules for a farmer or farm family to follow in becoming more successful. Black, Clawson, Sayre and Wilcox give the